

The Daily Gazetteer.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20 1736.

N^o. 385.

To the DAILY GAZETTEER.

SIR,



HAVE been a very patient Reader of all the Variety of Scraps and Pittances of English History, which the political Writers have pilfer'd out of the Writings of various Historians, to answer their several Purposes; and certainly, no History was ever so abus'd, as ours has been by them; I do not enter into Particulars, for that would be an Herculean Labour: There may be a Volume of Two of such Stuff pick'd out of the Craftsman's Work of his Master Paramount, in the Course of many Weeks Libels, wherein he has made the History of England, to be as great a Libel on the Constitution, as is his own vile Paper. I do not say, there have not been no Errors committed by the Pilferings of others, who have detach'd such Parcels of Story, from the Body of English History, as they could wrest and turn to their present Purpose; which was easily done, by turning over Indexes and Lemmas, in a Day or two, sufficiently to serve for half a Year's Disquisitions. As I said, I have had Patience under these Hardships, and I have, to Appearance, read them, and sent them with my fellow Readers, as the Marrow of Chronology, tho' a sad Chaos of Imperfection and Inconsequence; it signified nothing to Object, without going to Proof, and I had the Fable of *Augeus's* stable, too much in my Head, to undertake such a Labour.

But in my late reading, I met with something which it was impossible to overlook, and I believe it will be diverting. Sir Edward Coke, the great Lawyer, then a Knight, was Speaker of the House of Commons in Queen Elizabeth's Time, and at the Dissolution of the Parliament, April 10, 1593. he made a Speech to both Houses, in which he endeavoured to set forth the Antiquity of Parliaments in this Island, which Dr. Brady, of Cambridge, himself a Member of the House of Commons for that University, and Physician to Charles II. falsely asserted, to be no higher Date than the latter End of the thirteenth Century, and that that Assembly, was merely a Creature of the Crown; but Sir Edward spoke thus.

In the Time of the West Saxons, a Parliament was call'd by the noble Queen Ina, by these Words, I Ina, King of the West Saxons, have caus'd all my Father-land, Aldermen and wise Commons, with the goodly Men of my Kingdom, to consult of weighty Matters, &c. These Words do plainly shew, the Paris of this Court, observed to this Day; For, never was For, put to wretched a Use before, For, in Queen Ina, is your Majesty's most Royal Person represented; For, this Queen Ina, was in Fact a King Ina, and never any Ina Queen of the West Saxons, nor ever were the West Saxons, governed by a Queen in her own Right. Sir Edward Coke again, *The Fatherhood* in ancient Times, were those whom we call Bishops; he says as well have said, that the *Patres Conscripti*, Fathers in the Senate of Rome, were all Bishops, because they too were the Fatherhood. I know very well, the Bishops did sit in the Saxon Jenots or Parliaments; but by the Fatherhood and Eldermen or Aldermen here, are meant the Ancients of the Kingdom. Mark what a Reason the great Lord Coke gives, that the Fatherhood, were the Bishops; and still all the Bishops Reverend Fathers: He adds, by Aldermen, are meant your Nobility; they were so called, *Spelman*, quasi *Semores*, because Elder, which does not perfectly answer the Character of the English, indeed of the Saxon Nobility. For, so honourable, Lord Chief Justice Coke, was the Word Aldermen in this Time, that the Nobility only were call'd Aldermen, which is not right; for according to *Spelman*, there were among the English Saxons, Aldermen, Aldermen of Burroughs, Aldermen of Castles, Hundreds and Wapentakes; so that 'twas not the Nobility only that were call'd Aldermen. I do not wonder that he did not interpret the *Godly Men* to be Bishops, the Wonder would have been if he had; he will have it, that by *Godly Men*, his Queen meant the Convocation.

THIS great Lawyer is very plainly got into a Road he had not lately been used to, and might therefore very well lose his Way. He would have had the Queen and Parliament believe, that the Convocation, 1000 Years ago, was as much a Part of the Constitution as the Lords and Commons. Queen Elizabeth, no doubt, liked it well enough; but Dr. Hody, speaking of this very Parliament, and inserting the Preamble to their Laws, *Ego Ina Dei Beneficio Occiduum Saxonum Rex*. I Ina by the Grace of God, King of the West Saxons, tells us, tho' the inferior Clergy are named as present, they do not seem to be mentioned as voting there. Hist. Conv. p. 33. and the same Sir Edward Coke, Instit. Part 4. p. 5. argues against the inferior Clergy's ever having had a Right to sit in Parliament, so inconsistent was this illustrious Lawyer with himself in his Speech and in his Institutes; and so rashly did he interpret a Piece of History, egregiously mistaken by him, to serve his Turn in a Compliment to the Audience he spoke to; and if such Men as he, the Oracle of the Law, make such Historical Blunders, well may the hasty Writers in carrying on their Political Contests, mangle and mistake History. I cannot help taking Notice of the Attempts that have been made, not only by Brady and Filmer, but by others, to discredit our old English Constitution, as if our Nation, till our own Times, had not had a settled Claim to Liberty, but enjoy'd it purely as a Gift, by the Grace of the Prince. I desire those that are misled in this by their own or other Men's false Judgment, to explain to me a Passage of William of Malmesbury, the best of the Monkish Historians: He is speaking of the Duke of Normandy, afterwards called the Conqueror; his expostulating with Harold King of England, by his Ambassadors, for breaking his Oath, having sworn not to pretend to the Kingdom, but that the Duke should inherit it; upon which Malmesbury says, Harold returned him this Answer, *De Regno Presumptuosum fuisse, quod absque generali Senatus & Populi Consensu & Edicto alienam illi Hereditatem juraverit*. His Oath was void, since it was not in his Power, but a downright Presumption to dispose of the Crown without a general Convention and Decree of the Senate and People: And that the Senate and People did, by their Decree, to dispose of the Crown, is evident by the Words of Henry Huntingdon, Contemporary with William of Malmesbury, and both living not long after the Conquest. Huntingdon is speaking of the Evil Government of Sigbert, King of the West Saxons, one of Ina's Successors, who was for Tyranny deprived of his Kingdom, by a Council or Parliament, consisting of the Proceres & Populus, the Lords and Commons. *Congregati sunt Proceres & Populus totius Regni & Previda Deliberatione & Unanimis Consensus omnium expulsus est a Regno Kinevel erro ELECTUS est*. All the Nobility and People of the Kingdom were assembled, and after mature Deliberation, and with the unanimous Consent of All, Sigbert was expelled the Kingdom, and Kinevel chosen King. The same Words are to be found in Roger Hoveden. I thought necessary to mention these two Proofs of the Antiquity of English Liberty, for the Honour of the old English Constitution, the Spirit of which revived and exerted itself vigorously in the great Work of the last glorious Revolution, the Benefits of which are sufficient of themselves to endear it to all Memory, and particularly the greatest of all those Benefits, our present, just, gracious and happy Government, without doing Injustice to that noble Spirit which animated our Saxon Ancestors in the Cause of Liberty, and which all true Lovers of their Country inherit from them.

Tues

ET CETERA

L O N D O N.

Saturday last arrived a Mail from Holland.

Letters from the Frontiers of Poland say, that the old Cham of Tartary, whom the Porte deposed some Years ago, has taken an Opportunity to return into the Peninsula, where having formed a Party of about 15,000 Men, he went and joined the Count de Munich with 'em, and made his Submission to the Emperors of Russia.

They write from Constantinople, that the Russian Minister who followed the Grand Vizier to the Army,

has been recalled to that City, where a great Regard is still paid to him, the Porte having even forbid their Subjects, and the Tartars in particular, to insult the said Minister on Pain of Death. The Persian Minister at the Porte has above a Hundred Persons in his Retinue, and his Expences are defray'd by the Grand Signior, who has assign'd him 500 Puries for his Maintenance, and also does him great Honour. Forasmuch as the Turks take great Umbrage at the Preparations for War making by the Emperor in Hungary, the Kaimacan or Governor of Constantinople, who acts for the Grand Vizier in his Absence, has given M. Tahlman the Imperial Minister to understand, that it was the Sultan's Pleasure he should not stir out of the Territories of that City without his Leave; and 'tis said, that the same Notice will be given to the Ambassador of Venice. The People there have such melancholy Notions of the Disadvantages sustain'd in the Crim Tartary, that the Kan has sent those Prisoners hither which the Tartars took from the Russians, and they have been led in Triumph through the Streets of Constantinople, in order to lessen that Idea. The Mufi, or Pope of the Mahometan Law, has form'd a Project to unite the Sect of Omar with that of Ali, by which Means they have Hopes of conquering that inveterate Antipathy the Persians bear to the Turks upon account of their Religion; which is such, that they call one another Omar's Dogs and Ali's Asses.

The Opinion prevails at Petersburg, that it will not be possible to conclude a Peace with the Ottoman Porte this Year, notwithstanding all the Endeavours used for that end by the Ministers of the mediating Powers, because the Porte does not seem at all disposed to agree to the Condition; without which the Russians are not like to consent to an Accommodation, and that is the Surrender of the City of Precop. The Czarina and her whole Court are returned from Peterhof to Petersburg, in order to comfort the distressed Inhabitants with their Presence, and to take Measures for their Relief. The 3 Streets that are laid in Ashes, were before so narrow, that they are now to be made into Two, which are each to be 30 Foot wide. The Season of late has been so hot and dry in Muscovy, that, as is usual in such Weather, several Forrests in the Road to Moscow have taken Fire, which has spread even to the Woods of Livonia and Finland, and occasioned such a thick Smoke in the Air for several Days past, that the same is perceived at Petersburg.

The Czarina, in order to favour the Inhabitants of Dantzick, and to enable them to recover their late Losses, has ordered that the Ships which they send to trade in the Ports of her Empire, shall hereafter pay no higher Duties than the English, Swedes and Dutch do; which is an Advantage that the Dantzickers are obliged for to the Solicitations of King Augustus's Minister at Petersburg. Accordingly the Masters of two Merchant Ships arrived at Dantzick, the one from Revel, and the other from Petersburg, acquainted their Owners that their Duties were not only abated, as above, but that their Vessels were not search'd in the same Manner as the English and Dutch are; upon which News the Dantzick Merchants met immediately, and deputed some of their Chiefs to wait on the Russian Resident there with their Thanks. But the Resident, who received them very favourably, told them that their Acknowledgements were not due to him, but to King Augustus, who had obtain'd that Favour for them by his Intercession with the Czarina. This being done too without their Expectation or Knowledge, the Dantzickers are certainly as much obliged to King Augustus as they are to King Stanislaus, for the late Favour which he obtain'd for their Shipping from his Son-in-Law the King of France.

They write from Vienna, that they begin to look upon a Rupture with the Turks as unavoidable: For besides the above-mentioned Injunction laid upon the Imperial Minister at the Porte not to stir out of the Grand Signior's Dominions without his Leave, instead of giving the Categorical Answer he demanded to the Proposals for a Peace with Russia, there's a Report that the Turks upon the German Frontiers have fallen upon a Detachment of 60 Men of Palat's Regiment and defeated them. Mean time as 'tis certain the Turks are making great Preparations for War



War on their Frontier, Count Palsi has received Orders to decamp shortly with his Army in order to pass the Teise, and to post himself over-against Semendria on the Danube.

They tell us from Ratisbon, that a Foreigner lately arrived there, who calls himself Count Marthias, pretends to be the Lawful Descendant of the ancient Royal House of Burgundy Chalons, assumes the Title of Prince and Count of Matthias Chaloni, and lays Claim to most of the Lands in Possession of the Family of Habsbourg, and particularly to the Duchy of Swabia. In order that the Empire might restore him to the Inheritance of his Ancestors, he addressed himself first to the Ambassador of Mentz, who represents the Director of the Dyet, to desire he would lay his Claim before the Empire in the usual Form; and because he refused it, he published an ample Memorial setting forth his imaginary Rights, and promising the Empire the Sum of 100,000 Florins per Annum for the Garisons of Kehl and Philippsburg, provided they will make him Duke of Swabia. 'Tis said, that as soon as he gets this Duchy he proposes to marry, and tho' he is 70 Years of Age, to get Heirs to perpetuate his Family. But his Family is like to be extinct with his Person, for the Emperor's Commissioners have signified to him, that they find the Air of Germany has turn'd his Brain, and that 'twill be best for his Health to get out of Ratisbon and the Empire as soon as he can: At the same time, the Magistrates of Ratisbon have caused his Paper to be suppressed, and ordered him to quit the Town forthwith.

We expect to hear in a Post or two, that the commanding Officers of the French Garisons in Philippsburg, Kehl and Triers, have delivered those Places to the Germans.

They write from Ducal Prussia, that Lieutenant General Egel, died there lately at the Age of Four-score, having left the Bulk of his Estate to a Hospital, and 40,000 Florins to his Widow, whom he married when he was only a private Centinel, and who chose rather to dwell there in her original mean Condition, than to live with her Husband in a Manner agreeable to the Fortune which he had raised.

The French Minister at Stockholm, goes to Court but very seldom, and is preparing for his Departure.

There's a remarkable Piece of News in the Foreign Papers from Copenhagen, viz. 'That the States Deputies have made a vigorous Remonstrance to the Danish Minister at the Hague, on Account of the Trade of the Danish East India Company: They affirm absolutely, that the Crown of Denmark was obliged in this Respect, to adhere to the 5th Article of the Peace of Westphalia, as the Emperor had been obliged to do; and their High Mightinesses Deputies say, they hope that his Danish Majesty will please to appoint Commissioners to inquire into that Affair, in conjunction with those whom the States shall depute for that Purpose—

It appears from the same account, that the Directors of the East India Company at London, have presented a Memorial to the Queen, complaining of the Extension of the Danish Trade in both the Indies, contrary to the Tenor of the Munster Treaty, and that they pray'd her Britannick Majesty, to send Orders to her Minister at Copenhagen, to make suitable Remonstrances thereupon to the Danish Court. It seems, the British Minister has since held several Conferencies with the Danish Ministers, and 'tis not doubted, but the said Complaint was the chief Topick; but they say at Copenhagen, that they hope his Danish Majesty will not suffer any Power to give Laws to him, in an Affair which concerns his own Honour, no less than the Welfare of his Subjects; and 'tis but too true, that his Danish Majesty has given a late Proof of his Resolution, to support the Measures he has taken in this Respect, by having newly extended the Danish Company's Grant, permitting them to settle also in the West Indies, and recommending it to them, to take special Care of the Colony at the Island of St. Croix.

At the same Time, certain Powers have caused fresh Representations to be made to the King of Spain, against the Trading Company lately settled in Biscay; but if we may judge from what was lately said upon that Head by Don Joseph Patinho, his Secretary of State, it looks as if his Catholick Majesty, was resolved to maintain that Company.

The Spanish Court is not at all pleas'd with their Letters from Rome, which say, that the Pope, instead of offering Satisfaction to the King, pretends, that Satisfaction ought to be made to the Court of Rome, for what pass'd between the Spaniards and the Inhabitants of the Ecclesiastical State. The Pope's Nuncio at Paris, has also received Letters from Rome, by which he learns, that an Accommodation betwixt the Pope, and the Courts of Spain

and Naples, is more distant than ever; that the Spanish and Neapolitan Officers, continue to carry off Men from the Ecclesiastical State, and that they even seize and take People by main Force, as they are going to or returning from their Pilgrimage to the Lady of Loretto. These Recruiting Officers are generally disguised, and follow their Calling with the greatest Secrecy possible, but for all that, they sometimes catch a Tartar; as happened very lately to one who set up his Office at Loretto, who was apprehended, carried to Rome and hang'd, for no other Crime but his Calling. The Neapolitan Court, tho' they knew that he was under Prosecution, did not think fit to reclaim him while his Trial was depending, but since they heard of his being executed, they express their Resentment of it in the most publick Manner, and King Carlos's Ministers actually told the Cardinal Archbishop of Naples, who has a Commission from the Pope to negotiate an Accommodation betwixt the two Courts, and they declared it to his Eminency in bitter Terms too, that this Proceeding would infallibly put a Reconciliation back. On the other Hand, the Differences betwixt the Courts of France and Rome, seems to be in an amicable Train; for his most Christian Majesty, not willing to vex the Pope any more, has accepted the Satisfaction offered by his Holiness, for the taking down King Stanislaus's Arms from the Gate of the Polish Convent at Rome, and has ordered the Duke de St. Aignan, his Ambassador, to return and reside in that City as before. 'Tis added, that in pursuance of the Satisfaction offered by the Pope, the Primate of Poland will be created a Cardinal by the Nomination both of King Stanislaus and King Augustus. Nevertheless, the Duke of St. Aignan has, by Order of the Court, forbid all his Majesty's Subjects at Rome, to have no Manner of Correspondence with Cardinal Albani, the Protector of Poland, or any of his Adherents or Domesticks; because they say, that 'twas by his Order, that the Arms abovementioned were taken down. King Augustus's Minister at Rome, has sent an Express hereupon to his Master at Dresden.

They write from Deal, that on Thursday last they had a very strong Gale of Wind, and that a small Vessel which was unlading Coals, was blown on the Beach and was lost.

Yesterday the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London, ordained Eleven Priests and Deacons, in the Royal Chapel at St. James's.

Next Thursday the following of his Majesty's Ships are to be recalled at the Pay Office in Broad-street, viz. Port-mahone, Swift Sloop, Edinburgh, Namure, Grafton, Phoenix, Buckingham, Dreadnought, Sund-land, Otter Sloop, Salamander Sloop, Southampton Hulk, Cruizer Sloop, Hound Sloop, Spence Sloop, Spy Sloop, Dubling Yatch, Drake Sloop.

On Tuesday the 28th Inst. the Widows of such Sea Officers, whose Husbands died on or since the 30th of August, 1732. will be paid their Pensions due the 31st of August, 1736. at the Pay Office in Broad-street.

And the Bounty to the Widows of such Sea Officers, whose Husbands died before the 30th of Aug. 1732. will be paid at the said Office, viz.

The Captains, Lieutenants and Masters Widows, on Tuesday the 5th of October.

The Boatswains and Gunners Widows, on Wednesday the 6th of October.

The Carpenters, Purfers, Surgeons, &c. Widows, the 7th of October, 1736.

On Saturday Morning last Mr. Hartley, one of the King's Messengers, arrived Express from his Majesty at Hanover with Affairs of Importance to her Majesty at Kensington, which detained her till near 10 o'Clock, before she set out for Richmond New Park to take the Diversion of Hunting.

Several Workmen are now employ'd by Henry Rain, Esq; an eminent Brewer at New Crane, Wapping, for building a Charity School (adjacent to the Blue-coat School in Farthing Fields, St. George's in the East) which according to Computation will cost 11,000 l. and is design'd for the Education of 30 Boys and 30 Girls, who are to be found with Cloaths, Provisions and other Necessaries at his own Expence, and we hear that he has settled an Estate to defray the Charge thereof for Ever.

On Saturday Morning last about 1 o'Clock died suddenly Mr. Pulkinhorn, who for many Years kept a Brandy Shop at the Corner House in Cornhill by Stock's-market: He was in good Health the Day before, and eat a plentiful Dinner at the Sign of the Fleece opposite to his House.

To-morrow the Justices of the Peace for the City and Liberty of Westminster meets at Westminster-Hall, pursuant to their last Adjournment.

Saturday Bank Stock was 151 1-4th. India 180 1-4th. South Sea 99 1-half. Old Annuity 115 5-8ths. New Ditto 111 1-4th. Three per Cent. 104 7-8ths. Emperor's Loan 116 7-8ths. Royal Assurance 110 1-half. London Assurance 147 1-2th. to 15. African 16. India Bonds 61. 13s. to 14. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 61. 1s. Prem. South Sea Bonds 51. 19s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 15s. Prem. Salt Tallies 3 3-4ths to 3 3-4ths Prem. English Copper 21. 8s. Welsh ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 1-half per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 2 5-8ths per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 117.

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